

Darjiling. This species is a typical *Diplommatina*, with strong costulation and a well-developed columellar tooth.

The animal is sketched as it appears just emerging from the shell. The eyes, as will be seen, are distinctly lateral, as in *Cyclophorus*. I can trace no difference between the animal of this form and that of the smooth or spirally ribbed species of the Indian peninsula, which are by Pfeiffer classed as *Arinia*, in the neighbourhood of *Pupina*, in a different family, and even a distinct suborder from their nearest allies the typical *Diplommatinae*.

Central India, Feb. 1867.

XLV.—*Characters of some new Genera of the Coleopterous Family Cerambycidae.* By FRANCIS P. PASCOE, F.L.S., F.Z.S. &c.

THE eighth volume of the great work of Prof. Lacordaire being nearly ready for the press, I am desirous of publishing the following descriptions of some new genera of the family to which that volume will be, with the Prionidæ, entirely devoted, in order that they may take their place in that work, the plan of the author not permitting him to notice any genera which have not been published. These genera do not include several new forms discovered by Mr. Wallace in the Malayan Isles, which must unavoidably stand over for the 'Longicornia Malayana' publishing by the Entomological Society.

CHOROTHYSE.

(♀). *Antennæ* breviusculæ, 12-articulatæ, scapo perbrevis.

Elytra abbreviata, intra excavata.

Tibiæ posticæ elongatæ, curvatæ, compressæ.

Abdomen breve, segmentis duobus basalibus multo majoribus.

Head exerted, transverse anteriorly; clypeus broadly emarginate. Eyes large, reniform. *Antennæ* rather short, 12-jointed, a little thickish, distant at the base; scape very short, obconic; the third joint twice as long, the following gradually shorter, the last smaller and ovate. Palpi short, cylindrical. Prothorax transverse, broader than the head, rounded at the sides. *Elytra* short, hollowed out along the sutural margin, rounded at the apices. Legs unequal, anterior and intermediate short; posterior tibiæ elongate, curved, and compressed; tarsi short, narrow. Anterior coxæ exerted, contiguous. Pro- and mesosterna very narrow. Abdomen short, the two basal segments much larger than the rest, the second and following excavated, the excavation filled with hairs.

In a nearly allied genus, *Psebiium**, the male has the abdominal segments nearly equal in length, and the antennæ a little longer than in the female, in which they are about the length of the body; in the latter sex these organs appear to be twelve-jointed; the last joint, however, is simply notched in the middle; or perhaps it would be more correct to say that the last joint is ankylosed to the preceding one. But in the present genus the twelfth joint is as distinct as any other, although smaller and somewhat differently formed. In other respects this genus differs from *Psebiium* in its rounded prothorax, elytra hollowed out at the suture, and shorter antennæ. With regard to the peculiar excavation of the abdomen in the females of this and some other genera of Longicorns, nothing is known; patches of hairs and other modifications of this structure are found also in some genera of the subfamily Oabriinæ, in *Megaproctus* (an anomalous African genus), in *Cartallum*, *Pentheia*, and *Symphyletes*; in the latter the peculiarity is sometimes found in both sexes, but not always in the same species. The unique example of the curious insect described below was recently taken at Cape Town by Mr. Roland Trimen.

Chorothyse vesparia.

C. nigra, annis, elytris, tibiis tarsisque læte fulvis.

Hab. South Africa.

Head and prothorax black, opaque, finely and closely punctured, clothed with rather longish erect hairs; scutellum black, glabrous and shining at the apex; elytra clear fulvous, shortly pubescent, not extending beyond the posterior coxæ; abdomen and femora black, with loosely set longish hairs, the excavated portion of the former with close-set fulvous hairs; tibiæ and tarsi clear fulvous, the former with longish yellow hairs. Length 6 lines.

NEPHITHEA.

Frons convexa, haud sulcata, inter oculos quadrata.

Prothorax subcylindricus, postice attenuatus.

Elytra abbreviata, alæ quam abdomen breviores.

Tibiæ posticæ elongatæ, lineares.

Head exserted, the front convex and quadrate between the eyes, no groove above the epistome. Antennary tubers oblique, well marked anteriorly, contiguous at the base. Eyes narrow, roundly emarginate. Antennæ imperfect; the scape rather short, obconical; third, fourth, and fifth joints about equal, each of them twice as long as the scape; the rest wanting. Prothorax narrower than the head, subcylindrical, from about the middle

* Pascoe, Journ. of Entom. ii. p. 289.

gradually narrowing to the base. Elytra abbreviated, hollowed out along the sutural margin; the wings not extending to the last abdominal segment. Legs unequal; anterior and intermediate pair very short; posterior much longer, their tibiæ linear and twice the length of the anterior; tarsi very short, all of nearly equal length. Anterior coxæ conical, contiguous. Abdomen depressed, its segments nearly equal in length.

This remarkable insect has been for years in my collection; but, notwithstanding its imperfect condition, I am desirous that it shall find its place in M. Lacordaire's work. It is evidently allied to *Psebiium* and *Chorothyse*, especially to the former, but in the form of the head is different from either.

Nephithea necydaloides.

N. cyanea, elytris griseis; antennis, scapo excepto, pedibusque nigrescentibus.

Hab. Natal.

Dark blue, tinted with violet, the abdomen especially with short stiffish grey hairs; head and prothorax closely punctured; scutellum triangular, black; elytra pale grey at the base, darker posteriorly, scarcely extending to the end of the second abdominal segment, finely punctured, each with two slightly raised lines; body beneath violet, with a thin greyish pile; antennæ and legs blackish, the femora with a bluish tint. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

DEMOMISIS.

Oculi integri, rotundati, laterales.

Antennæ breviusculæ, scapo vix elongato, clavato; art. tertio sequentibus (quarto excepto) haud longiore.

Elytra linearia, normalia.

Coxæ anticæ exsertæ, globosæ, approximatae.

Head nearly quadrate in front, not prolonged into a muzzle. Eyes entire, rounded, placed at the sides beneath the insertion of the antennæ. Antennæ rather short; the scape clavate, not extending beyond the middle of the prothorax; the third and following joints shorter and more or less of nearly equal length, the fourth being the shortest. Prothorax narrower than the head, elongate, constricted before the middle. Elytra very narrow, linear. Feet rather short; femora fusiform; tibiæ slender, straight; tarsi with the first joint scarcely so long as the rest together. Anterior coxæ large, exserted, nearly globose, approximate. Pro- and mesosterna very narrow.

This is a very remarkable form, allied to *Rhagiomorpha*, from which it is at once differentiated by its entire eyes,—and more remotely to *Psilomorpha* and *Syllitus*, but with antennæ essen-

tially dissimilar. In the case of the eyes, the upper lobe entirely disappears; and it is worthy of remark that in the subfamily* to which this insect belongs there has as yet been found no intermediate form of eye: it is either normal or at once reduced to a single, and always lower, lobe.

Demomisis filum.

D. rufo-brunnea; elytris costulatis, interspatiis punctis seriebus duabus instructis.

Hab. Western Australia (Champion Bay).

Reddish brown, bases of the joints of the antennæ and tibiæ paler; head finely and sparsely punctured, a groove on each side between the eye and the mouth; prothorax finely corrugated transversely; scutellum large, triangular; elytra with four elevated lines on each, the second and fourth united near the apex, the intervals with two rows of coarse punctures at the base, but uniting to form a single row posteriorly; body beneath dark brown. Length 3 lines.

ZORION.

Caput pone oculos sensim attenuatum; *oculi* parvi, profunde emarginati.

Prothorax basi apiceque constrictus, postice tenuior.

Femora abrupte clavata.

Head somewhat quadrate, transverse in front; the antennary tubers prominent, rising gradually from each side of the mesial line. Eyes small, deeply emarginate, finely granulate. Antennæ as long as the body, linear, distant at the base; the scape cylindrical and longer than any one of the other joints; the third, fourth, and fifth nearly equal, the rest gradually shorter. Prothorax narrower than the head, deeply constricted at the base and apex, the posterior very much narrower than the anterior portion, the sides angulated at the middle. Elytra short, obovate. Legs increasing in length from the anterior to the posterior; femora abruptly clavate; tibiæ slender; tarsi of nearly equal length, not dilated.

The type of this genus is *Callidium minutum*, Fab. (Syst. Ent. p. 192, 1775). Prof. Westwood has since described a second species, under the name of *Obrium guttigerum* (Arc. Ent. ii. p. 25).

* Having recently obtained a male example of *Diotima* allied to, or possibly identical with, *D. undulata*, and belonging to the same subfamily, I may mention here that the antennæ are much longer than the body, and nearly twice as long as in the female, and that they are, moreover, twelve-jointed. I have also a female specimen, from Clarence River, scarcely more than half the length of the specimen described by me, and which seems by its characters to belong to yet another species of the genus.

The former is a glossy testaceous insect, with a round bright-yellow spot on each elytron, and the bases of the femora white; it is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long. Both species are from New Zealand. I refer the genus to the Stenoderinæ, which for me provisionally comprises a series of anomalous forms, mostly Australian, fragments perhaps of a once larger group, but which might, and probably will, be divided into almost as many subfamilies as there are genera. Beyond their anterior contiguous conical coxæ, they have scarcely any characters in common; but they have often a petiolate abdomen, and antennæ never inserted beyond the eyes; and these characters will to a certain extent generally distinguish them from the allied subfamily Lepturinae. The only European genus belonging to it is *Molorchus**.

OSSIBIA.

Antennæ setaceæ.

Oculi magni, infra contigui.

Coxæ anticæ globosæ.

Head transversely ovate in front, without a groove above the epistome. Eyes very large, contiguous beneath. Antennæ setaceous, 11-jointed, longer than the body; the scape short, clavate; third joint shorter than the scape, the fourth to the sixth or seventh gradually longer, the remainder equal. Prothorax elongate, subcylindrical. Elytra parallel. Anterior coxæ globose. Legs gradually longer posteriorly; femora claviform; tarsi linear, posterior with the basal joint as long as the two

* This genus was founded by Fabricius (Ent. Syst. i. 2. p. 356) on the *Necydalis major*, Linn. The name *Necydalis* was first applied by Linnæus, in his 'Iter Oelandicum,' to *N. minor*; but it was only in the 12th edition of the 'Systema Naturæ' that he characterized it, when *N. major* took precedence. We have therefore, if we take the first species of a genus, when it is first published, as the type, two generic names given to one species. But it has always appeared to me a mistake to apply such a rule to any of the Linnean species, nor has it been usually done; for example, the type, so called, of his *Leptura* is now a *Donacia*, of *Cerambyx* an *Acrocinus*; so of *Scarabæus*, *Cantharis*, *Tenebrio*, *Carabus*, *Elater*, and others, in all of which the first species has received a new generic name. Now the Linnean characters of *Necydalis* are of the most shadowy kind. Here they are:—"Antennæ setaceæ. Elytra alis minorâ, breviorâ s. angustiorâ. Cauda simplex." The last seems to have been intended to separate it from the earwigs. On the other hand, Fabricius's description of *Molorchus* is evidently only taken from *M. major*, the first species, as was invariably his rule in the 'Ent. Syst.' Had he had *N. minor* before him, he would not have said "antennis thoracæ longioribus" for an insect in which those organs were twice the length of the body. The formula of Linnæus, then, applying to anything (the greater part of his species are, in fact, heteromerous), and the Fabrician description applying strictly to *major* and not to *minor*, it seems to me that *Molorchus* should be confined to the former and its congeners, and that *Necydalis* should be used for the species to which the name was originally applied.

next together. First abdominal segment not twice as long as the second.

The type of this genus has long been known as the *Obrium fuscatum* of Dejean's Catalogue; but, if we except the elytra and legs, all the above characters are at variance with that genus*. I may add that the maxillary palpi are very short compared to those of *Obrium*, the second and third joints especially so.

Ossibia fuscata.

O. fuscescens, elytris viridi-piceis, sutura testacea.

Hab. Senegal.

Pale brownish, thinly pubescent, with scattered stiffish hairs; head brownish red; eyes black; prothorax vaguely punctured, a little tuberculate on each side at about the middle; scutellum small; elytra covered with shallow scattered punctures, the suture testaceous, the sides pitchy, with a greenish tinge; body beneath and femora reddish testaceous; tibiæ, tarsi, and antennæ brown. Length 4 lines.

NIDA.

Antennæ art. quarto quam tertio vel quinto brevior.

Prothorax elongatus, subcylindricus.

Mesothorax elongatus, mesosterno angustato.

Head short in front. Eyes moderate. Antennæ longer than the body, the fourth joint shorter than either the preceding or following one. Prothorax elongate, subcylindrical. Elytra narrow, nearly parallel at the sides. Legs scarcely elongate, the femora strongly clavate. Mesosternum narrow; mesothorax elongate.

The principal characters differentiating this genus from *Rhopalophora* are the greater length of the mesothorax (by which the intermediate legs are placed at a considerable distance from the anterior pair), the narrowness of the mesosternum, and the nearly cylindrical prothorax. The habitat of the genus is exceptional, all the *Rhopalophoræ* and their allies being natives of the New World, with the probable exception of *Cleomenes*, J. Thomson.

Nida flavovittata.

N. nigra, elytris vittis duabus flavis ornatis.

Hab. Pegu.

Black; head clothed with longish, white, scattered hairs; prothorax closely, and even confluent punctured, a few whitish hairs on the disk, with a somewhat semilunar or C-formed white

* For the best definition of *Obrium* at present, see Fairmaire, 'Gen. de Coléopt. d'Eur.' iv. p. 179.

mark composed of densely packed hairs on each side; scutellum also covered with white hairs; elytra finely and closely punctured throughout, and clothed with scattered stiffish hairs, a broad and very distinct pale-yellow stripe on each side of the suture from the base to the apex, but not extending to the extreme of either, nor meeting at the suture; body beneath black, with a whitish tomentum, thicker and forming a large patch on each side of the three basal abdominal segments; femora glossy black, with long whitish hairs increasing in density on the tibiæ and tarsi; antennæ with a whitish pubescence. Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

NYPHASIA.

Prothorax irregularis, lateraliter inermis.

Femora petiolato-clavata, apicibus constrictis.

Processus interfemoralis latus, antice rotundatus.

Head exerted, very short in front, the clypeus separated by a deep groove below the antennary tubercles, the latter very large and protuberant. Antennæ about as long as the body; the scape pyriform; the third to the sixth joint spinous at the apex, the fourth shorter than the third or fifth. Prothorax rather longer than broad; the disk and sides irregular, the latter unarmed. Scutellum narrowly triangular. Elytra gradually narrowing from the base to the apex, the latter mucronate. Legs rather long; femora petiolate-clavate, their apices constricted; tibiæ slender; tarsi gradually increasing in length from the anterior pair. Pro- and mesosterna depressed. Posterior coxæ not approximate. Interfemoral process broad, and rounded in front, not extending beyond the coxæ.

Although unlike *Cordylomera* in general appearance, I have been unable to find any reliable character to separate it except that of the interfemoral process, which in that genus is very narrow and pointed, and consequently the posterior coxæ are approximate and, it may be added, more than usually exerted. There is no appearance of pubescence on the specimen described below, which has evidently been in spirits, and it may therefore have been obliterated.

Nyphasia torrida.

N. rufo-fulvescens; antennis art. tertio ad sextum nigris; scutello genibusque fuscis.

Hab. Ceylon.

Reddish fulvescent, opaque; third to the sixth joints of the antennæ black, tips of the remainder, except the last two, blackish; scutellum and tips of the femora, with the bases of the tibiæ, brownish; head and prothorax closely and finely punctured, the latter with a transverse depression anteriorly and a

callosity on each side of the disk at the base; elytra covered with numerous small punctures, each elytron with two fine slightly raised lines; body beneath and legs brownish luteous. Length 7 lines.

IPOTHALIA.

Antennæ breves, incrassatæ, serratæ, art. quarto et quinto obconicis, cæteris dilatatis, ultimo ovato vel triangulari.

Prothorax lateraliter tuberculatus.

Tibiæ anticæ et intermediæ spinis duabus minutis terminatæ.

Head anteriorly and mandibles moderately produced. Antennæ short, gradually thickened from the third to the seventh joint, the remainder, except the last, about the same size, and, including the sixth and seventh, dilated, especially on one side; the second short, the third more than twice the length of the two following, the last ovate or triangular, flattened on one side. Prothorax rather longer than broad, stoutly tuberculate on each side. Elytra rather small, a little depressed. Posterior femora abruptly clavate. Anterior and intermediate tibiæ terminated by very short spines.

The other characters are pretty nearly the same as are common to the more normal Callichrominæ; the scutellum, however, forms a nearly equilateral triangle, with its two sides a little rounded, and its apex presenting a sort of prolonged appendage, especially evident in *I. femorata*. One of my species appears to be a male, the other (*I. pyrrrha*) a female. If so, there will be no difference in the antennæ of the two sexes.

Ipothalia femorata.

I. cyanea, nitida, prothorace viridi; femoribus, basi excepta, læte luteis.

Hab. Philippine Islands.

Rich (rather dark) blue; prothorax green; head very sparingly punctured, a deep groove in front of each eye, terminating below in the transverse groove above the clypeus; prothorax smooth, very minutely punctured; elytra finely punctured, the punctures crowded, but not coalescing; body beneath blue, meso- and metathorax covered with a silvery pubescence; femora, except at the base, bright luteous; tibiæ blue, tarsi tinged with blue; antennæ entirely blue. Length 6 lines.

Ipothalia pyrrrha.

I. cyanea, elytris viridescentibus, medio antennarum pedibusque læte luteis.

Hab. Pegu.

Dark blue; elytra dark bluish green; head minutely and

closely punctured, facial grooves as in the last; prothorax transversely corrugated; elytra finely punctured, the punctures everywhere coalescing and giving the surface a shagreened appearance; body beneath glossy blue, the posterior part of the prothorax, meso- and metathorax, and first abdominal segment covered with a silvery pubescence; legs entirely bright luteous; scape and second joint of the antennæ purplish-blue, the five following joints luteous, the five remaining dark brown, opaque. Length 7 lines.

BIXORESTES.

Antennæ subincrassatæ, lineares, art. muticis.

Prothorax depressus, lateraliter angulatus.

Head somewhat squarish in front, the muzzle broad and slightly produced. Eyes narrowly emarginate. Antennæ short, thickish, linear; the third joint longest, the fourth to the seventh shorter and nearly equal, the eighth, ninth, and tenth gradually shorter, the last ovate and a little longer than the preceding joint. Prothorax depressed, with a strong angle in the middle on each side. Elytra rather broad, flattish above, closely embracing the abdomen. Femora fusiform; posterior tibiæ and tarsi elongate.

The type of this genus is *Clytus doctus*, White (Cat. Long. Brit. Mus. p. 267); but it differs essentially from all true *Clyti* in the form of the prothorax. Mr. White says that it is allied to *Clytus Hardwickii*, from which nevertheless he separates it by ninety species. To me it is thoroughly distinct from anything I know. *Bixorestes doctus* is a reddish-ferruginous species, roughly punctured above, with six very bright yellow spots on the elytra, besides two less highly coloured spots at the base. It is probably from the Cape, as a nearly allied species in M. Chevrolat's collection in the British Museum is so labelled. My specimen was obtained from a Paris dealer, who was ignorant of its habitat; nor was Mr. White acquainted with the locality of his type. *Cerambyx interruptus*, Olivier (Coléopt. iv. no. 67. p. 35, pl. 17. fig. 133) appears to belong to this genus. Its locality is also unknown.

THRANODES.

Caput antice tricarinatum.

Antennæ breves, claviformes.

Prothorax globosus.

Elytra planata, abdomen haud tegentia.

Head rounded in front, three vertical carinæ between the eyes, the latter prominent, slightly emarginate. Antennæ not half so long as the body, claviform; the scape short, not so thick as the

terminal joints, the second half as long as the third, and from this they gradually increase in thickness to the eighth or ninth. Prothorax globose. Elytra flattish above, narrowing posteriorly, not bent down at the sides except at the base. Legs of moderate length; femora fusiform.

Separated from *Clytus* and allied genera by the form of the elytra, which, consisting mainly only of the disk without the deflected sides, except a little near the shoulders, do not embrace the abdomen. The claviform antennæ are less peculiar, being found also in *Mecometopus* and *Rhopalopus*, and in a much less degree in *Neoclytus*, *Calanthemis*, &c. The type is *Clytus stenothyreus* (Pasc. Journ. of Ent. i. p. 359), from Batchian. I have another species from Tondano. In this the female differs only in having a more globose prothorax.

The following genus was proposed by myself in the 'Journal of Entomology,' ii. p. 246. As the characters by which it is differentiated from *Aridæus*, J. Thoms., were alone given, I take this opportunity of repeating them, with additions, in a more formal manner.

CREMYS.

Antennæ muticæ, setacææ.

Prothorax globosus, basi constrictus.

Femora haud clavata.

Head transverse in front, a slightly elevated line between the eyes terminating in an arched groove above the epistome. Eyes of moderate size. Antennæ setaceous, unarmed, the fourth joint shorter than either the preceding or following. Prothorax globose, strongly constricted at the base. Elytra short, rounded at the apices. Legs, except the anterior pair, elongate, the femora slightly fusiform. The rest as in *Aridæus*.

The type, *Cremys diophthalmus*, Pasc., *op. cit.* i. p. 358 (*Clytus*), is of a rich reddish-brown colour, with the apical half of the elytra black and covered with a shot-silky pubescence, and two black spots on the prothorax. It is from Queensland.

Note.—I have been sharply criticised in a foreign work for declining to adopt the new genera formed at the expense of the old Fabrician genus *Clytus*. Whilst admitting that I have since gone with the stream, my objection was grounded on the fact that a few species only were selected as the types of new genera out of numerous others, many of which it then became very difficult to locate. I have some fifty unpublished species, and, so far as I can see at present, many of them have such neutral characters that it will be very difficult to assign them to well-defined genera. The three Clytoid genera described above have very marked and, in the first two of them, isolated characters.

THORIS.

Prothorax oblongus, irregularis, lateraliter tuberculatus.

Femora petiolato-clavata; *tarsi* breves, longitudine fere æquales.

Head exserted, short in front; upper lip very small; eyes broadly emarginate. Antennæ (♀) shorter than the body; the third joint nearly twice as long as the fourth and fifth together, these three with a short spine at each of their apices. Prothorax oblong, somewhat depressed, irregular, the sides tuberculate. Elytra rather short, parallel, the apex of each emarginate, with the outer angle spined. Legs gradually increasing in length to the posterior; femora petiolate-clavate; tibiæ slightly compressed; tarsi short, nearly equal in length. Pro- and mesosterna simple.

In habit this genus bears only a very slight resemblance to *Callirhoë*; nevertheless I have found it difficult to differentiate it by any important character, except that of the short and nearly equal tarsi. It is probable that the antennæ of the male, which is unknown to me, will afford other characters; those of the female are shorter than the body, the apical spine, which is very small, disappearing at the sixth joint, and all the joints beyond the third are unusually short. The puncturation of the elytra is quite different from that in *Callirhoë* or *Phoracantha*.

Thoris eburifera.

T. rufo-lutea; elytris maculis flavis impunctatis decem ornatis.

Hab. Rockhampton (Queensland).

Reddish luteous, with scattered erect hairs; head finely punctured, a sharply impressed longitudinal line in front terminating in an arched groove above the clypeus; prothorax opaque, minutely punctured, the disk with five nearly obsolete tubercles, the central one excepted; scutellum hairy, rounded behind; elytra thickly punctured at the base, the punctures passing indefinitely into the surrounding derm, and gradually becoming less frequent posteriorly; on each elytron five round well-marked yellow spots, a little raised and entirely without punctures, the first, fourth, and fifth spots on the same median line, the third nearer the suture, the second smaller and towards the side; body beneath, legs, and antennæ chestnut-red, shining, covered more or less with greyish hairs. Length 5 lines.

BROTOTYCHE.

Prothorax subquadratus, lateraliter inermis.

Coxæ anticæ approximatae; *prosternum* carinatum.

Processus interfemoralis obtectus.

Head small; antennary tubers prominent, the upper margin

produced into a short tooth. Eyes broadly emarginate, incurved behind. Antennæ (♀) about as long as the body; the scape subpyriform; third joint nearly twice its length, the remainder much shorter than the third, and of nearly equal length. Prothorax subquadrate, small, the sides slightly rounded and unarmed. Elytra parallel, the apices rounded. Legs rather slender; femora moderately clavate; tarsi unequal, the anterior with the three basal joints broad and of nearly equal length viewed from above, the intermediate and posterior with the basal joint longer, especially the latter. Anterior coxæ approximate; the prosternum narrow, crowned with a raised longitudinal line. Posterior coxæ large and approximate, concealing the interfemoral process.

This genus appears to be allied to *Anoplistes*, Serv., but is clearly distinguished by its narrow prosternum and large exerted and approximate posterior coxæ, entirely concealing the interfemoral process. The elytra are also costulate, as in the cognate genus *Tragidion*. I am indebted for my specimen to Arthur Adams, Esq., R.N., who procured it during the surveying expedition of H.M.S. 'Actæon.'

Brototyche Adamsii.

B. nigra; elytris sanguineis, singulis tricostulatis.

Hab. Chosan (Japanese Sea.)

Black; head and prothorax crowded with small punctures and sparsely clothed with a loose rusty-grey pubescence; scutellum triangular, black; elytra finely pubescent, pure blood-red, each with three well-marked raised lines, terminating before the apex; body beneath, legs, and antennæ black, with scattered rusty hairs; tarsi beneath silvery white. Length 8 lines.

THEPHANTES.

Antennæ in medio incrassatæ.

Prothorax ovatus, subdepressus.

Femora abrupte clavata; *tarsi postici* art. basali triangulari.

Head very transverse in front. Eyes large, broadly emarginate. Antennæ shorter than the body; the scape rather short, clavate; none of the succeeding joints longer, but the third, fourth, and fifth nearly as thick as the scape. Prothorax shortly ovate, scarcely broader than the head, a little depressed, the sides irregularly rounded. Elytra parallel, depressed, rounded at the apex. Legs nearly equal; femora abruptly clavate; tarsi somewhat dilated, the basal joint of each short and more or less triangular. Pro- and mesosterna declivous.

I am unable to say whether my specimen of this insect be

male or female; if the latter, the antennæ of the male may differ considerably; but it is, without doubt, allied to *Phacodes*, Newm., in which genus the variations in the characters furnished by those organs are very disagreeable to the systematist.

Thephantes clavatus.

T. fuscus, pube grisea, albescente vage intermixta tectus; capite prothoraceque subferrugineis.

Hab. Darling Downs (Australia).

Dark brown, covered with a rather coarse and loose greyish pubescence, indefinitely mixed with small spots of whitish; the head and prothorax somewhat ferruginous, the upper surface with small dispersed punctures, those on the elytra nearly disappearing posteriorly and furnished each with a stiffish erect hair; second and third joints of the antennæ equal, shorter than the scape, the succeeding about the length of the scape; femora exceedingly clavate; legs with longish hairs. Length 7 lines.

ZOODES.

Scapus brevis, pyriformis.

Prothorax transversus, transversus, postice angustior, lateraliter haud excavatus.

These characters appear to me to cut this insect off from *Stromatium*, to which Mr. White has doubtfully referred the only known species, *Stromatium? maculatum* (Cat. Long. Brit. Mus. p. 301, pl. 8. fig. 4). The name adopted is a manuscript one, under which it stands in M. Chevrolat's collection.

The following names applied to genera of the Cerambycidae I have changed, as they had been previously used in other groups:—

<i>Trichophorus</i> , <i>Serv.</i> , non <i>Temminck</i> (Turdidæ): name proposed,	<i>Crocidastus</i> .
<i>Petalodes</i> , <i>Newm.</i> , non <i>Wesmael</i> (Braconidæ)	„ <i>Anatasis</i> .
<i>Conothorax</i> , <i>J. Thoms.</i> , non <i>Seckel</i> (Curculionidæ)	„ <i>Massicus</i> .

XLVI.—On the Menispermaceæ.
By JOHN MIERS, F.R.S., F.L.S., &c.

[Continued from p. 197.]

45. PACHYGONE.

The existence of several genera among Menispermaceæ with exalbuminous seeds was not known to botanists until I first indicated the fact in this genus, which was established in 1851; for it was then doubtful whether the genus *Spirospermum*